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New Salyut launched

MOSCOW, June 22 (R). — The Soviet Union today launched a new Salyut space station into earth orbit to continue the study of outer space, Tass news agency reported.

Systems on board the unmanned station were working normally, the Soviet agency said.

Tass said the new station was launched to conduct scientific and technical studies and experiments as well as to improve the design, systems and equipment of space laboratories.

Agenda published

ATIONS, June 22 (R). — Disarmament, East and Southern Africa will, as usual, substantial part of the U.N. General Assembly on September 21, according to a preliminary agenda published today.

in which ordinarily appears only every the appointment of the U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim, whose term of office expires on September 31, has not said publicly that he will be elected, but it is assumed in diplomatic circles that he wishes to continue.

King Hussein back in Moscow for official talks

June 22 (JNA). — King Hussein of Jordan returned to Moscow tonight for several Soviet talks. He is accompanied by a large delegation, including the Jordanian ambassador to Moscow, and the Jordanian military attaché. The king is expected to stay in Moscow for several days before returning to Jordan. He will be met at the airport by Soviet officials and will then proceed to the Kremlin for official talks with Soviet leaders. The king's visit is seen as a sign of improved relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Hassan opens Arab pharmaceutical meet

By Lisa Gross

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday inaugurated the seminar on the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan, being held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company.

In his speech, the Crown Prince stressed the role Jordan could play as a centre in the area for the manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Jordan, he said, because of its strategic geographic position, could serve the Arab market and even reach as far as Africa.

Crown Prince Hassan praised the role the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company has played in the last ten years, and said that its limitations are dwarfed by its ambitions.

In conclusion, he said Jordan is a bridge to the outside world, and would like to put forward the best it has in the technical context, in an attempt to establish links with those who have fostered the arts and sciences as well as this humanitarian industry.

Among those who addressed the seminar Tuesday, the President of the seminar, Mr. Anis Masher, said: "The seminar will present the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan to our friends and to the international community."

The Chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Amin Shocair, as well as the Minister of Health Dr. Trad Al-Qadi, stressed the importance of the seminar as a means of technical cooperation leading to the improvement of pharmaceutical manufacturing in the area, and cooperation with international drug firms.

The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and acting Minister of Industry and Commerce Ismail Armouty said that the political stability of Jordan as well as Jordan's membership in the Arab Common Market pave the way for foreign investment.

The Chairman of the Board of the Chamber of Industry, Mr. Ali Dajani, said: "The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company has, with outstanding ambition and consistent inspiration, chosen to enter a field which has for many years been closed in the face of the Arab countries and the developing countries as a whole."

"Persistent knocks on the gates of this field, coupled with humanitarian vision and a constructive outlook, have resulted in Jordanian made medical drugs being put at the disposal of Arab citizens," Mr. Dajani added.

He further said that "both the present five-year development plan and its predecessor, the three-year plan, are an indication of Jordan's determination to overcome the bottlenecks of under-development."

The Managing Director of the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, Dr. Subhi Tieby, told the Jordan Times that the seminar will explore the past achievements of the company as well as its future plans.

Dr. Tieby added that the seminar will also study prospects of investment in pharmaceutical as well as related industries, such as veterinary drugs, agrochemicals, household disinfectants and cosmetics.

Dr. Tieby also said the seminar will discuss the possibilities of cooperation between international firms and their counterparts in Jordan, particularly after taking into consideration the political stability of Jordan as well as its favourable geographic position and climate, investment laws in Jordan, monetary policy and exchange regulations, and above all the availability of skilled labour.

The methods of cooperation as outlined by Dr. Tieby will cover: the buying of know-how and technology against fees; the production under licence of certain advanced pharmaceutical products for Jordan and neighbouring countries; the manufacturing in Jordan of products for any foreign company with the understanding that such companies will economise on costs by using Jordan as a key centre.

(Continued on page 6)



SONS OF PALESTINE — This photo, released Tuesday by the official Palestinian news agency Wafa, is of a Palestinian man carrying the body of his dead son, after a rocket attack against the Sabra camp in South Beirut on June 9. (AP wirephoto).

Sadat in Qatar before 4-nation Riyadh session

DOHA, June 22 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here in the capital of Qatar today from Saudi Arabia to discuss Lebanon, Gulf security arrangements and increased financial aid for his troubled economy at home.

Official sources said Lebanon was likely to be the main topic in talks with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani.

After talks last night in Riyadh with Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Mr. Arafat had outlined the Lebanon situation as seen by the PLO and described the talks as "important and fruitful."

President Sadat's visit came shortly before prime Ministers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were due to meet here in a gathering which could be decisive for the future of Arab efforts to end the war in Lebanon.

President Sadat, who spent a week in Iran before going to Saudi Arabia, will also brief Qatari leaders on his talks in Tehran with the Shah, the sources added.

Visits by President Sadat to Kuwait and Iraq have been postponed, the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported from Riyadh today.

The agency gave no reason for the postponement. The visits, due to have taken place next Thursday and Friday, were originally reported by official Egyptian sources.

President Sadat is to go to Abu Dhabi tomorrow for a one-day visit.

It was not clear whether he would return directly to Cairo from the United Arab Emirates capital tomorrow.

In Kuwait, a government spokesman announced today that Kuwait will be represented by its foreign minister at the conference of four Arab countries starting in Riyadh tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed will deputise for Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed, who is undergoing medical treatment in Austria.

All sides now agree that the Lebanese conflict will be the main topic on the agenda, informed Ku-

Syrian pull-back in Lebanon delayed amid new fighting

BEIRUT, June 22 (R). — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud returned to Lebanon today to meet Palestinian leaders following an apparent delay in the withdrawal of Syrian troops agreed on through his mediation.

A convoy of 75 Syrian army trucks which moved south with guns and rocket launchers pulled up near Sidon and dug in again.

Soldiers were seen painting white lines on them, marking them out as part of the Arab peace-keeping force set up after Major Jalloud's

efforts to halt the fighting here. Serious fighting again erupted today on Lebanon's traditional civil war battlefronts between left and rightwing forces, especially around the Tel Al Zaatar Palestinian camp southeast of Beirut.

But one hopeful sign came from transport Minister Adel Osseiran, who said Beirut airport would reopen to traffic tomorrow.

The first plane to land at Beirut airport since it was closed to traffic two weeks ago flew in today from Cyprus with a cargo of medicine, airport sources said.

The consignment was believed to have been sent by the International Red Cross for victims of the war, according to the sources.

Right-wingers occupied the small Palestinian camp of Jisr Al Basha today, according to the radio which supports outgoing rightwing President Suleiman Franjeh.

The camp, which houses more than 1,200 people, is in a valley near Tel Al Zaatar and is of little strategic importance compared with the bigger hillside camp.

If the report proves true this will be the second Palestinian camp captured by the right wing this year. In January, rightists overran Dbaiyeh camp, north of Beirut and well inside a solidly Christian district.

The radio said the battle around Tel Al Zaatar (which means "wild Mr. Seelye conferred with the embassy in Beirut as the president's special representative. The White House said a permanent ambassador to take over from the late Mr. Meloy had not been chosen yet.

Mr. Seelye conferred with the president in Washington yesterday and was meeting Dr. Kissinger and a number of U.S. ambassadors to Middle East countries in Paris today.

Mr. Seelye, who was recently appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, had served previously in Lebanon and for several years was Director of the State Department's office in charge of U.S. relations with Lebanon and other Arab countries.

thyme hill") began shortly after dawn and raged all day, sometimes with as many as 15 shells a minute rending the hillside.

Syrian troops today had begun to pack up and leave the vital area around Beirut airport, making way for Arab peace-keeping contingents which have arrived to supervise the latest truce in Lebanon.

A rightwing radio station reported renewed fighting near the ski resort of Faraya in central Lebanon, as well as in the commercial centre of Beirut and in the area between the northern coastal villages of Chekka and Enfeh.

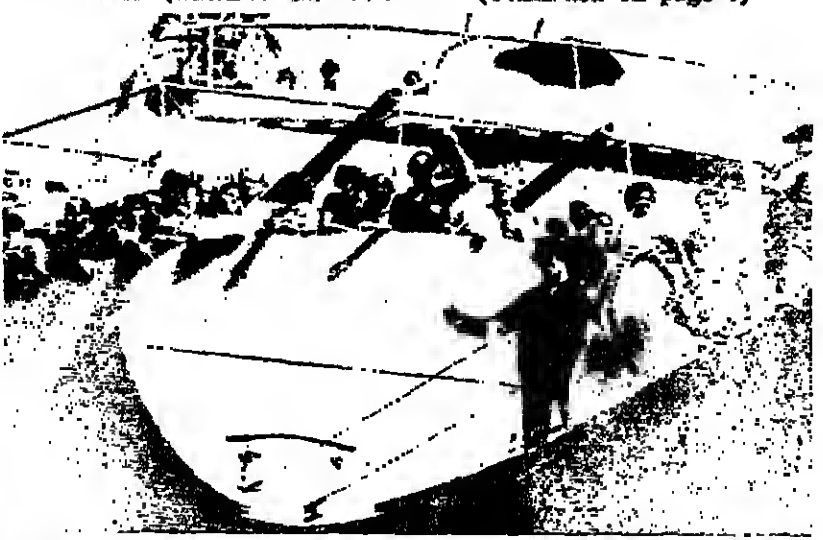
There was no independent explanation for the renewed fighting along Beirut's traditional battle lines after several weeks of comparative calm.

The fighting forced the postponement of a scheduled meeting between Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel and President-elect Elias Sarkis.

About 200 non-Lebanese meanwhile left Beirut today on a British-organised road convoy to Damascus. About 750 foreigners, mainly Americans and British, have left Beirut in the past week, more than 250 of them evacuated by the American navy on Sunday.

The Syrian-Libyan contingents of the Arab peace-keeping force, numbering about 900 men, arrived

(Continued on page 6)



AMID QUIET GUNS — Evacuees from Lebanon stand amid the anti-aircraft guns of the U.S.S. Spiegel Grove as it came in to dock at Piraeus, near Athens, Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Italian election results maintain political stalemate

ROME, June 22 (R). — A surprise recovery by the long-ruling Christian Democrats and dramatic gains by their powerful Communist challengers today left Italy with a dangerous post-election political impasse.

Two days of voting by 40 million electors made it clear that the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats had managed to fend off a strong Communist assault on their 30-year supremacy. But the question remained, for how long?

The elections, which failed to give either the leftist or centre parties a parliamentary majority suggested that the only formula for political stability lay in some sort of accord between the two major parties.

Observers said the only options would be political stalemate or a fresh round of general elections.

The biggest surprise of the elections was that Italians voted heavily in favour of the Christian Democrats, a party torn by divisions and scandals, and under fire for corruption and ineptness.

This tended to obscure the scale of the Communist gains — a 7.3 per cent surge to take 34.4 per cent of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, and a 5.2 per cent advance for 33.8 per cent of the vote in the Senate (upper house).

This gave them an extra 49 seats in the Chamber for a total of 228, and a further 23 in the Senate for 116.

However, the Communists failed to oust the Christian Democrats as the highest party.

And it could be argued that they did less well than in last year's regional elections where, although they polled less votes, they pushed to within two per cent of the ruling party.

The Christian Democrats failed to win a workable parliamentary majority.

They held steady at 38.7 per cent of the Chamber, losing three seats for a total of 263 in the 630-seat lower house. They gained 0.8 per cent for 38.9 per cent of the vote in the Senate, giving them an unchanged 135 of the upper house's 315 elected seats.

The Christian Democrats' performance was achieved at the expense of the small centrist parties such as the Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats. Observers noted a marked polarisation of votes in favour of the two big political forces.

(Continued on page 6)



AFTER THE VOTE — Italian Communist Party (PCI) leader Enrico Berlinguer displays a copy of the Communist Party daily Unita during a press conference at party headquarters Tuesday. Headline reads "New, impetuous advance of PCI." (AP wirephoto).

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Will for peace?

There is no more fitting and accurate picture of the war in Lebanon than yesterday's spectacle of the Arab peace-keeping forces moving in to take over Beirut airport while in another section of town the rightwing military forces in Lebanon proceeded to open fire on the Palestinian refugee camp at Tel Al Zaatar. It is a scene that has played itself out over and over again in Lebanon, with the hope of peace being muffled by the unrelenting roar of war. This is yet further testimony — as if any were needed — of the complex dimensions and ramifications of the conflict in Lebanon.

What has been achieved in Lebanon since the fighting started there in the spring of 1975? Not very much, beyond the fact that the pattern of fighting has been to isolate, blockade, provoke or strike at the pockets of Palestinian concentrations in Lebanon. Otherwise, besides the sputtering and empty corpse of the former nation of Lebanon, there is little to show for the warfare.

What is the meaning of this latest spate of fighting and this latest attempt by the rightist forces, led by the Phalangist militia, to once again open fire on the Palestinians in Lebanon? We expressed our outrage in January when the Phalangists initially blockaded the Tel Al Zaatar camp, but feel it is insufficient today simply to repeat our sense of disbelief in the face of the continuing anti-Palestinian military action in Lebanon.

The war in Lebanon this week reached the point where the mechanics of peace were starting to blunt the momentum of war. The arrival of the initial Arab League peace-keeping forces into Lebanon, coupled with the announcement by Libyan Premier Jalloud of the ceasefire agreement and the official Syrian announcement that Syria's troops would pull back from their forward positions in Lebanon, have all come as positive developments in the pan-Arab effort to stop this war. To have this movement thwarted now would be a verification of the various conspiracy theories that say the aim of the Lebanese conflict is to do away with the Palestinian factor once and for all.

The Arab League has acted admirably if slowly in pushing ahead with its peace-making efforts in Lebanon. It should persist and intensify these efforts. If it does not, there is the clear danger that the situation in Lebanon will revert to that which pertained before Syria took it upon itself to send in a military intervention force to halt the fighting and restore peace and security to Lebanon, as the official explanation has it. Now that the Syrians are pulling back, and the Arab peace-keeping forces are moving in, there is indeed a chance to bring back a sense of order and security to everyday life in Lebanon, an atmosphere in which the warring parties in the country may sit down with President-elect Sarkis and have their round-table conference to sort things out.

The new rightist attacks on the "Palestinians are too conveniently timed for us to believe that there is indeed a will among the Lebanese fighters to stop the warfare and start talking peace. What is required from the Arab League now is either a more serious and more concrete effort to impose a ceasefire in Lebanon, or to stop the half-hearted efforts, clear out of the way, and sit back to watch some more fighting in Lebanon.

It is inconceivable to us that the efforts of people like Mahmoud Riad and Abdul Salam Jalloud can simply fade away in a hail of bullets by some people who decide it is time to attack the Palestinian camps once again. And it is doubly disturbing that this could happen on the heels of the promising peace-making efforts of the past month. If there is a true will to make peace in Lebanon, now is its greatest test.

Air team to visit Chile, Argentina

AMMAN. — The Civil Aviation Department Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakkan, heading a civil aviation delegation, will leave here in early July for Chile and Argentina to conclude bilateral aid agreements with authorities in the two countries.

These agreements are to allow Alia to operate regular flights to and from both countries as of mid-1977.

Malaysian trade delegation departs

AMMAN, (JT). — The visiting Malaysian industry and trade delegation left for Kuala Lumpur Tuesday after a three-day visit to Jordan. The delegation was seen off by the Director of the Jordanian Chamber of Industry Mr. Ali Dajani.

The director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mohammad Taji, Tuesday received the visiting Malaysians and discussed with them commercial cooperation between Jordan and Malaysia.

The Amman Chamber of Commerce had arranged for the delegation to meet with a number of Jordanian merchants dealing in timber, foodstuffs, rubber, textiles and electrical appliances, to allow them to get information on imports of these materials.

Mr. Arshad Bin Marsidi, the head of the six-man delegation, said before leaving that the purpose of their visit was to look from close range at trade exchange opportunities for future cooperation between Jordan and Malaysia.

He expressed his pleasure at meeting Crown Prince Hassan during the conference of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, and landed the excellent reception they had in Jordan.

Letter to the Editor

I arrived on the night of June 17 at Amman airport. This is my first visit to Jordan.

I have visited many countries in my life but I have never been so pleasantly impressed as by the people of Jordan. I will always remember the immigration officer at the airport who was putting down in his notebook records of endless foreign visitors without a pause, without the slightest sign of fatigue or disgust.

RSS to join scientific meet

AMMAN. — The Royal Scientific Society will participate in the ten-day special conference on the role of Arab scientific societies in development plans of the Third World.

The conference, to start in Tunis on Wednesday, will outline ways by which these societies could effectively contribute to Third World development and will also discuss increasing cooperation between Arab scientific societies.

The conference, organized by the Tunisian government in cooperation with the Denver Research Institute in the U.S., will be attended by representatives from Arab countries as well as delegations from Turkey, Pakistan and Iran.

Shadia phosphates survey completed

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Natural Resources Authority has completed a geological survey of the Al Shadia region in the Maan governorate to determine the existence of phosphates, the authority's Vice-President, Ahmad Dakhgan, said Tuesday.

The preliminary results of the survey, he added, have established the presence of phosphates estimated at 227 million tonnes.

Jopetrol to triple production by 1985

AMMAN, (JNA). — The production capacity of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company will be increased from the present annual one million tons to approximately three million tons in 1985, company sources said Tuesday.

The quantity produced will meet the needs of the country until 1985, the sources added.

The expansion project will last 3 years, and will cost JD60 million.

Jordanian gift to U.S. links the two "Philadelphias"

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 — The United States and Jordan have a friendship and special unique relationship that "stems from the common values which we both honor and human dignity," stated Jordanian Ambassador Abdullah Salah.

The ambassador spoke June 17 at the dedication of a Bicentennial gift of a column, an ancient artifact, 26 feet tall and three in diameter that was excavated near Amman, Jordan's capital. Amman was known in Roman times as Philadelphia.

The column now is viewed in the lower courtyard of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, which houses one of the great archaeological collections of the world.

At ceremonies June 17, Ambassador Salah said:

"It is fitting that recognition of the Bicentennial of the United States by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan should be symbolized here by the gift we dedicate today. We enjoy a common concern for independence for which we have fought. We affirm the basic freedoms of man which are stated in our constitution as they are in yours. We share this common heritage of history that brings the two capitals of freedom and independence together through Philadelphia."

"Thank you for the kind introduction and most particularly for the opportunity to be with you today on this memorable occasion."

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Tuesday received the North Korean charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Hassan Ibrahim, Tuesday received the Syrian ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The undersecretary of the ministry of supply returned here Tuesday from Cairo after having held talks with Egyptian officials on supplying Jordan with 10,000 tons of rice, in conformity with the commercial protocol signed between the two countries.

at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania."

"It is well known that Jordan and the United States have long enjoyed a special relationship that is indeed unique. Our friendship has been nurtured during a difficult period in the lives of both countries in recent years. It surely stems from the common values which we both hold so dear — freedom, equality, honor and human dignity."

"Significant for us today, however, is the realization that the brotherhood of man has been recognized for over 2000 years in the Greek reference to Philadelphia. To be a Philadelphian is to love one's brother and sister."

The column, which is displayed in three separate parts, contains a plaque which reads:

"Column from the peristyle of the Roman city of Philadelphia now the modern Amman, capital of Jordan. Bicentennial gift to the city of Philadelphia through Philadelphia '76, Inc., from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

It joins two other column exhibits presented by Jordan, which the University Museum received in 1965, following their display at the 1964 New York World's Fair. These columns, according to a museum plaque are "thought to be from the Temple of Artemus at Gerasa 161 A.D."

Some of the great archaeological collections of the world are displayed at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, which includes collections from primitive and ancient man.

The Jordanian Bicentennial gift now links the old or first Philadelphia to its new counterpart, one of the most populous cities in America and a city revered by Americans as the birthplace of their freedom from foreign rule.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian Jills:

U.S. dollar:	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling:	593.0	599.0
French franc:	70.4	70.7
Swiss franc:	134.5	134.7
German mark:	129.6	130.3
Iraqi dinar:	937.0	943.0
Syrian pound:	81.2	81.5
Egyptian pound:	465.0	473.0
Lebanese pound:	116.0	116.8
U.A.E. dirham:	93.9	84.2

For it was in Philadelphia July 4, 1776, that the American Declaration of Independence signed, creating a new nation. Two hundred years later, on America's Bicentennial celebration July 4, 1976, millions of Americans will have made the pilgrimage to visit the site of the signing ceremony at Independence and also to view the famous Liberty Bell that tolled the birth of America's birth.

But on June 17, it was Jordan that was honored for its gift to Philadelphia.

School children joined in a "lute to Jordan" ceremony on Independence Hall grounds as agents of Jordan, the United States of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia festooned speaker's stand.

The salute to Jordan ceremony started with the city's police fireman's band playing the United States and Jordanian anthems.

William Bodeen, chairman of the ceremony, on behalf of city presented ambassador Saadallah Shabaji's distinguished certificate of official recognition received by the ambassador from a member of the City Council, James Tayoun, who is of able descent.

Expressing his appreciation, ambassador said the present would be sent to Jordan to be placed in a museum "as a bond of friendship between Amman and Philadelphia."

"For a sovereign nation as Jordan to recognize Philadelphia, our city, is a great honor," Bodeen commented.

What's Going On

The American Center American Ballet Theater "A Close-Up in Time" the parts. (90 min.) Group of the J. F. Kennedy Center for performing Arts 7 p.m.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Leaders in the Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Tuesday dealt with several topics, including His Majesty King Hussein's current visit to the Soviet Union, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan's opening speech at the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Conference and the relationship between Syria and the Palestine revolution.

Al Rai says the Zionist and imperialist "trumpets" were still carrying out a virulent campaign of slander, confusion and esoteric threats regarding King Hussein's visit to the Soviet Union. But in spite of all this falsehood, the royal visit — in terms of its timing — remains a significant event that goes beyond the limited needs or the ephemeral issues, it says.

Doubtless, the paper goes on, the Soviet Union, the leading country in the socialist bloc, today occupies the place of a superpower in opposition to the United States, which heads the Western and capitalist camp. While the United States was mainly committed to supporting the Zionist offensive, the Soviet Union had stood firmly against the Zionist aggression and backed the right of self-determination and peace in this part of the world. The Soviet Union's stands in the United Nations and in supplying the Arab countries with arms are too well-known and already appreciated by all the Arabs to be in need of further dilation or commendation, Al Rai remarked.

The paper continues: "We realize that His Majesty the King and the Soviet leaders will find much to do and much to agree upon for the development of human activities."

Citing the Soviet press indication that the royal visit will promote concerted efforts to achieve a just settlement in the Middle East, the paper says this will make us the more confident that the Soviet Union will not fail in supporting Jordan's self-defence, because this is the cornerstone or curbing aggression and reacting a just peace. The Soviet Union will certainly know how Jordan can be thankful and grateful...

In its leader, Al Dustour says the opening speech of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the 9th session of the Jordan Chambers of Commerce conference Tuesday depicted a wide-ranging scope for the role of trade in building up the national economy, its relationship with production, and its consolidation of exchanges on the Arab level for the benefit of our country and our nation... This all-embracing view, expounded by His Highness, clearly draws the landmarks of the commercial sector as an ancillary but vital element for the five-year development plan, and an effective factor serving the interests of our trade balance.

At the same time, Al Shaah drew the attention of the chambers of commerce to the facts Prince Hassan laid down in his opening speech. The first fact was that the previous three-year development plan had enriched Jordan with new ingredients of experience that strengthened its confidence in its ability to carry out new and more ambitious development plans. The second was the important role played by the private sector, which contributed to the success of that plan. "This," the paper thinks, "will qualify this sector to play a more extensive role in the present five-year plan."

Al Shaah also calls upon the chambers of commerce in Jordan to consider carefully the view propounded by the Crown Prince on what he called "the moving investment," which is based on the importation of raw materials that would be locally processed for both local consumption and possible export to Arab markets, with a view to achieving pan-Arab economic integration.

The Syrian newspapers Tuesday carried a statement by the Libyan Prime Minister, Abdul Salam Jalloud, saying that Syria is "the lung through which the Palestine revolution breathes." Jalloud was further quoted as saying that Syria was welded to the Palestine revolution and was still providing the revolution with support and protection. The Libyan leader also said the conspiracy now exper-

enced by Lebanon aims at distracting Syria's attention from its main task of confronting Israel, creating marginal difficulties that would bleed out Syrian potentialities, split up the Syrian-Palestinian unity, effect the passage of the Sinai agreement and implement the plot to partition Lebanon.

Taking up the same idea, Tichrin says Syria considers Palestine a sacred cause which it would never compromise or bargain upon. For this reason, the paper continues, Syria had always placed all its efforts and resources at the disposal of the struggle to liberate Palestine. Syria had provided and is still providing the Palestinians with all means of strength, to enable them to face up to the Zionist aggression. Syria, Tichrin stressed, did not and would not concede one inch of Palestine or any fraction of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

Incidentally, the other Syrian organ, Al Thawra, denounces the rumours about clashes taking place between Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon. The paper thinks those who spread such false reports, when the prospects for a political settlement were showing up with the arrival of the vanguard of the joint Arab forces in Lebanon, are naturally eager that the hated strife should continue, in order that they may be able to carry out their conspiracies.

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probed alleged affair between Nixon, Chinese hostess

NEW YORK, June 22 (AFP) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation opened a file in 1968 to probe the alleged affair between President Richard Nixon and a Chinese hostess, Marianna Liu, who was a former President Nixon's mistress. Mrs. Liu is now an American and works in a Los Angeles restaurant. She said she first met Mr. Nixon while working in Hong Kong as a tourist guide and saw him again in 1964, 1965 and 1966. On one occasion, Mrs. Liu said she visited Mr. Nixon in his room at the Mandarin hotel. She said Mr. Nixon had offered to facilitate her immigration to the United States. The New York Times said the FBI ordered the probe after one of its Hong Kong agents working as an attaché to the U.S. consulate claimed that Mr. Nixon was having an affair with Mrs. Liu.

The investigation turned up no conclusive results and was closed in 1969 after Mr. Nixon became president, the newspaper said. A spokesman for Mr. Nixon today refused to comment on the report.

education conference opens Es Salaam

ES SALAAM, June 22 (AFP) — Delegates from 79 countries are meeting here this week for an international conference on education at the Dar Es Salaam University.

The conference yesterday opened with a speech by Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, who said the conference should develop man and physical and mental better his life through education. The president said education must give a chance to do things and with others: "Let not liberated a man if he wants a certificate and the reputation of a person — a possession."

He said that accumulation of pieces of paper without a brain and bring about in any country. The president for his part said the conference should be taken as a guide for the future.

The conference also stipulates the exchange of visits by artistic troupes and the translation and publication of works of art in the two countries.

Cultural delegation leaves for Romania

AMMAN, June 22 (AFP) — The Assistant Director of the Department of Culture and Art Faruk Jarrah, at the head of a delegation including the Jordanian Folklore Troupe and the Radio Jordan band, leaves Wednesday on a week-long visit to Romania. The Folklore Troupe, Mr. Jarrah said Tuesday will present a number of performances in Bucharest and other major Romanian cities.

The visit implements the cultural and scientific exchange programme agreed upon for 1975 and 1976 as part of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement concluded between Jordan and Romania in April 1975.

Under the agreement, both countries will work to encourage bilateral cooperation in theatre, cinema, music and painting.

The agreement also stipulates the exchange of visits by artistic troupes and the translation and publication of works of art in the two countries.



AHLAN WA SAHLAN — The U.S.S. Spiegel Grove, with about 270 evacuees from Lebanon, pulls into Piraeus harbour Tuesday after its 45-hour trip from Beirut. (AP wirephoto).

4 Ethiopian footballers defect, join ELF forces

CAIRO, June 22 (R) — Four Ethiopian football players who vanished from their Cairo hotel last week have joined secessionist guerrillas fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's Eritrea province, African diplomatic sources said today.

They said the four, including an army lieutenant, had presented themselves to the Cairo office of one of the two wings of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), and asked to join. They were admitted immediately.

A spokesman for the Ethiopian embassy said the four had disappeared from their hotel on Thursday, a day before their team, Mehalla, was beaten 6-1 by Egypt's Zamalik football club.

IDA extends \$4m loan to Jordan

WASHINGTON, June 22 (R) — A four million dollar loan to Jordan to assist in the development of medium and small scale industry was announced Monday by the International Development Association, the interest-free arm of the World Bank.

The 50-year loan will go to the Industrial Development Bank of Jordan for reinvestment and also to finance a study of small-scale and handicraft industries.

He said the players were army Lieutenant Tesfaye Wolde, two civil servants in Ethiopia's left-wing military government, Wolde Inkah and Berhanu Haile, and Elias Masneh, a professional football player.

Political observers familiar with Ethiopian affairs said the defection was likely to cause considerable embarrassment to Ethiopia's ruling military council in Addis Ababa, which last month announced an initiative to end the fighting in Eritrea.

The package included an offer of talks, a partial amnesty for people imprisoned as a result of the strife, and an offer of some form of regional autonomy.

(ELF) spokesman, in Cairo Mr. Taha Nur, said the four would join an Eritrean football team now being formed to tour countries sympathetic to the ELF.

The defection came less than two weeks after a leading member of Ethiopia's ruling military council, Major Berhanu Bayeh, held talks with President Anwar Sadat as part of a tour of Arab countries aimed at winning support for Ethiopia's stand on Eritrea.

Secessionists in Eritrea have been fighting the central government since 1962.

World Jewish Congress campaigns against Israel's expulsion from U.N.

THE HAGUE, June 21 (R) — The World Jewish Congress today urged European Jewish communities to resist any moves to expel Israel from the United Nations, the President of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, said.

Dr. Goldmann was speaking at a press conference at the end of a two-day closed meeting of the European branch of the World Jewish Congress, attended by delegates from 17 European countries.

He said the meeting discussed east-west détente and the attitude of individual countries and the European common market towards the Arab economic boycott of Israel. It also reviewed international political developments since the adoption of a resolution equating Zionism with Racism in the U.N. last November.

"We have decided to mobilise, through Jewish communities, European support against any attempt to expel Israel from the U.N. General Assembly or to introduce sanctions against her," Mr. Goldmann said.

Mr. Goldmann said he was optimistic about the future role of European Jewry, because Europe itself was growing in importance. But he cautioned: "The growing influence of communist parties in western Europe makes it necessary for the World Jewish Congress to further its contacts with the east European governments and the communist parties in the west."

There were Jewish observers at the conference from Czechoslovakia and, for the first time, East Germany.

The world Jewish congress is an association of Jewish communities and organisations in 64 countries throughout the world which aims at defending the rights, status and interests of Jews and Jewish communities. It also seeks to strengthen ties between world Jewry and Israel.

South Africa has suggested the possibility of independence for South-West Africa and liberalisation of domestic race policies. But South African commentators are convinced South Africa will demand a heavy price for such concessions—if the talks ever reach this level—possibly a formal alliance with the West.

This is because Vorster, above all, is concerned for the future security of South Africa's own white population of four million, now outnumbered by 18 million non-whites.

Any horse trading will be tough because Vorster faces potential opposition from his right wing and will have to present the electorate with a major diplomatic breakthrough.

The United States is expected to be equally cautious in not offending moderate black African opinion.

Vorster has been hesitant to apply pressure on Rhodesia because of a potential right-wing backlash at home and has been cautious in his relations with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. Kissinger will meet a solemn, portly man of 60 with bushy, greying eyebrows and a penetrating stare who speaks slowly and bluntly and whose diplomacy is as calculated as his chess games.

He is an Afrikaner, the conservative descendants of Dutch and French Huguenot immigrants.

Today they command a plurality of South Africa's white minority.

Vorster is a pragmatist and is regarded as cautiously "verlig" (enlightened) in contrast to "verkramp" (reactionary elements) to the Afrikaner-dominated National Party.

He is seemingly a man of contrasts who has emerged as a leader prepared to steer South Africa to new directions at home and abroad.

A former pro-Nazi, he recently visited Israel where he paid tribute to the millions of Jewish victims of German concentration camps during World War II.

While an architect and believer in apartheid, he has tolerated—some would argue he has deliberately provoked—a growing national debate on whether and how to dismantle the harsher aspects of racial discrimination in the country.

But after almost a decade in power it is clear his outstanding legacy will be his persistent policy of seeking détente with moderate black African states and ending South Africa's political isolation in a critical world.

In 1974 he broke through the so-called "palm tree curtain" with secret visits deep into black Africa for talks with presidents Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Leopold Senghor of Senegal.

These talks, which caused a sensation at the time, were followed by a secret trip to Liberia to confer with President William Tolbert.

The break-throughs with black Africa were capped by a public meeting last year with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on a bridge over the Zambezi River linking Zambia to Rhodesia.

Kaunda and Vorster worked closely to sponsor multiracial constitutional talks on the future of Rhodesia which ultimately collapsed.

Vorster has also moved quietly to build ties with other African states behind the scenes, including the huge mineral-rich central African nation of Zaire.

But Angola and South Africa's involvement in that former Portuguese territory's civil war cast a long shadow over his attempts at accommodation with the black-ruled north.

Vorster aims to consolidate détente with black Africa at Kissinger meet

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, (AP) — Prime Minister John Vorster, who heads the most powerful industrial and military complex in sub-Saharan Africa, favours the formation of an alliance of non-Communist, moderate African nations that would be bolstered by South African aid, trade and technology.

In meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in West Germany this week, Vorster is expected to seek United States support for his goal.

Vorster has voiced concern over growing Soviet influence in Africa, and the United States essentially shares his concern.

Vorster said in a recent interview with the news magazine U.S. News & World Report that a Communist-dominated southern Africa would endanger the entire Western world. For one thing, he said, it would give the Communists a mastery over the sea lanes around Africa.

Vorster is described here as being convinced that South Africa's modern economy could help uplift the southern region of Africa economically if he can win cooperation from moderate African leaders, the United States and other Western nations.

But Vorster's government is faced with firm Western opposition to his apartheid—racial separation—policy at home, an escalating racial war in neighbouring white-ruled Rhodesia and skirmishes with black nationalists in South-West Africa—Namibia—which is governed by South Africa under a disputed mandate.

Vorster's meeting with Kissinger is already viewed here as a major diplomatic victory in South Africa's attempts to end the long political isolation imposed by critical Western nations.

Radio South Africa, which usually reflects government opinion, gave this analysis of the meeting: "It does not mean that Washington's dislike of South Africa's internal policies has changed."

"But a basic principle of Pretoria's foreign policy and of Washington's today is that ideological differences should be set aside in the pursuit of common goals."

These include peaceful settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa and moves to stem Soviet influence in the wake of the Angola civil war.

Vorster is clearly in a position to impose a settlement on Rhodesia, which relies almost entirely on South Africa for its continued economic existence.

sk forest — chemistry giant

BRATSK, June 22 (R) — The Bratsk forest-chemistry complex, one of the largest in the world, is the centre of an industry and other branches of the economic area in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. It supplies high-quality pulp to the taiga using electricity from the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station, the largest power station in the world.



paper shop of the Bratsk forest-chemistry complex in Siberia.

It supplies high-quality pulp to the taiga using electricity from the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station, the largest power station in the world.

The Bratsk forest-chemistry complex started off 1972 with the commissioning of the resin-extraction plant—the first enterprise of the second section of this Soviet forest-chemistry giant. Its annual capacity is 10,000 tons of refined resin. A saw-mill has also been set in operation which this year will put out 190,000 cubic metres of sawn timber.

Construction work is being successfully conducted on rayon and bleached pulp mills, a plywood factory, a chip-wood panel factory and other projects included in the second section of the complex which had been commissioned in the fifth five-year period (1971-1975).

By 1975 the Bratsk forest-chemistry complex annually put out one million tons of pulp while the amount of processed timber reached 7 million cubic metres. It is one of the world's largest timber processing enterprises.

Bratsk Hydroelectric Station—power record holder

BRATSK, June 22 (R) — The Bratsk Hydroelectric Station on Siberia's Angara generates 2,000 million over and above plan. It has produced that much electricity in a single year.

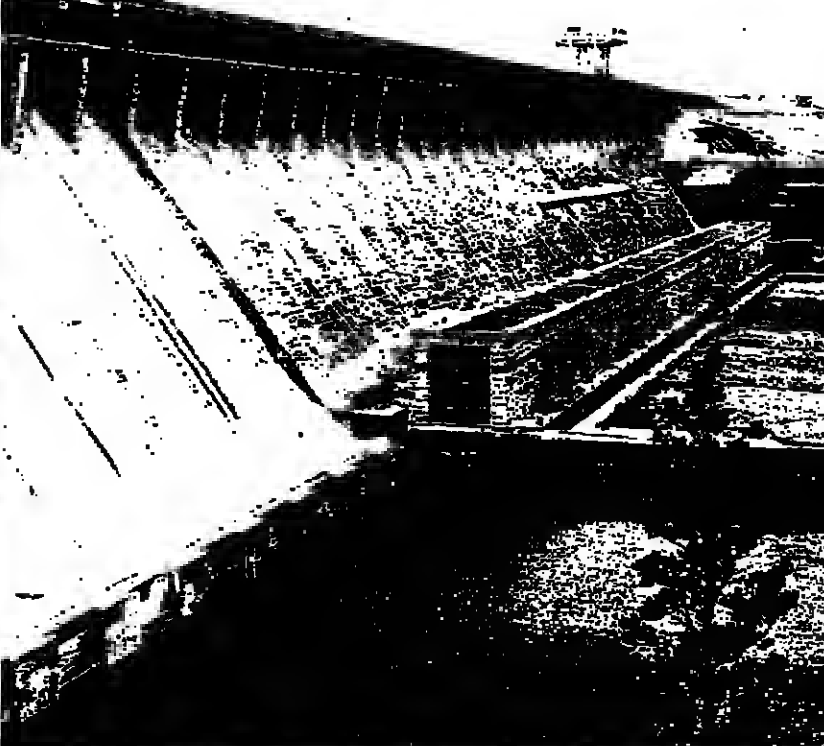
The 4,100,000 kW Bratsk Hydropower Station is the first of a series of giant power stations being built in Siberia, where intensive industrial construction is underway, and large power-consuming complexes are going up.

A city called Bratsk has been built alongside the power station, and it today has a population of over 200,000. The biggest in the world timber-industrial complex, an aluminium plant and other enterprises have been built here.

Another industrial centre is developing on the basis of the already operating Krasnoyarsk Hydropower Station which boasts a capacity of 6 million kW, and which marked the beginning of the development of the Yenisei's hydropower reserves. Territorial production complexes are today also taking shape near two other new Siberian power giants: the 4,300,000 kW Ust-Ilim Hydropower Station on the Angara, and the 6,400,000 kW power station on the Yenisei.

The powerful electric stations that are being built here will make it possible to fundamentally transform Siberia, and place its natural wealth at the service of the national economy.

The engine-room of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station named after the 50th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.



The Bratsk Hydroelectric Station.

UNDP donation campaign reduces deficit to \$19m

GENEVA, June 22, (R). — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced that new donations had reduced its threatened \$40 million deficit for this year to \$19 million.

UNDP administrator Mr. Bradford Morse of the United States said he felt sure extra contributions would also cover the rest of the deficit on its 8,000 projects in 147 countries.

Mr. Morse told the UNDP governing council in session here yesterday that he was cutting back administrative costs by two million dollars this year and four million dollars in 1977.

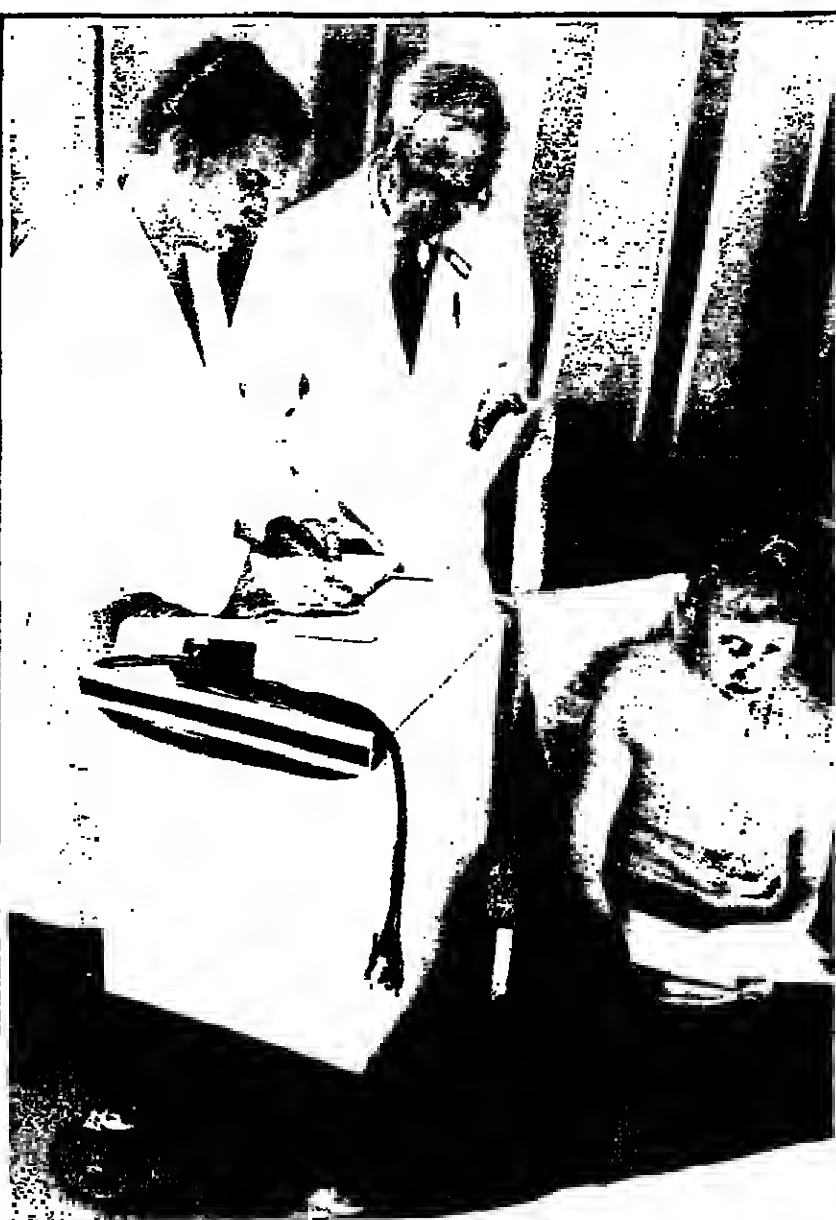
He also said the budget for this year's programme had been kept to \$420 million because some advanced countries had switched

UNDP projects into their bilateral aid programmes and developing states had taken on UNDP costs of projects.

Dutch Development Cooperation Minister Jan Pronk had pledged an additional \$7.5 million to central funds at the session the organisation announced.

The United States said it planned to increase its contribution by 28 per cent over 1975 and give \$100 million while Britain pledged five million dollars and Norway gave two million dollars extra.

Sweden had already announced an extra \$5.7 million in January and Austria promised to "match the spirit" of these gestures when it pledged UNDP funds for 1977 next November, UNDP added.



The vigour of the heartbeat in the human body has, for a long time, been a reflection of the well-being of its owner. This new portable machine — no larger than an average transistor radio and comparable in price — developed by Dr. Martin Wright (centre) is a major advance in the technique used for measuring the heart's action. Ballistocardiography or ECG for short, is the most direct method of measuring the action of the heart. With the new machine, waveforms are obtained from a small detector, sensitive to acceleration, which is placed on the patient's upper arm to detect body movements. Abnormalities of the ECG pattern in a person who, by all other tests, is free from cardiac problems may indicate that the subject is likely to develop heart disorders in the future.

Chinese make new discoveries on the Himalayas

HONG KONG, June 21 (AFP). — China has found evidence that the Himalayas were connected with the Asian subcontinent and continents of southern hemisphere in ancient times, radio Peking said today.

This conclusion was arrived at after Chinese scientists organized by the Chinese academy of Sciences had analyzed data collected by a Chinese Mount Everest expedition force last year.

Chinese climbers including a Tibetan woman, Panthog, successfully conquered the world's highest peak a second time from its dangerous north col (north face) on May 27, 1975.

For the first time in the world, the radio claimed China made ka-

radiograms of mountaineers at 6 different levels from 7,111 meters up to the peak with Chinese-made, remote-controlled, wireless cardiographical apparatuses able to withstand low temperature. Analysis of the cardiograms showed that there were no symptoms of hypoxia (a decrease in oxygen supply) in heart muscles of some of the mountaineers climbing for two hours without using artificial oxygen, proving the stamina and adaptability of the Chinese mountaineers, the radio said.

Chinese scientists including those from the Atomic Energy Research Institute carried out chemical, spectral, qualitative, isotopic, paleontological, and rock strata analyses of fossil, snow, ice, water and rock specimens from Mount Everest.

Chinese geologists compiled a geological map covering more than 300 square kilometres of north col as well as a cutaway showing a cross section of Mount Everest from its peak down to more than 41 kilometres below.

The latter is believed to be the first and a relatively more accurate and detailed cutaway map yet made of Mount Everest.

Dorchester Hotel of London sold to Arab businessmen

LONDON, June 22, (AFP). — A group of Arab businessmen has bought one of London's biggest luxury hotels, the Dorchester for nine million pounds, it was learned here today.

The deal was negotiated by former Lebanese Foreign Minister, Lucien Dahdah, and Sheikh Najib Alamedin, Chairman of Middle East Airlines, on behalf of a dozen businessmen from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

Sir Robin who half owned the Dorchester since it was opened in 1931, said the new owners planned spending a lot of money to renovate the hotel but that it would be run on the same lines as in the past.

Through study and analysis of collected meteorological data, Chinese weathermen have come to grips with climatic characteristics, meteorological conditions and laws for forecasting local weather changes, the radio said.

Studies were also made of high-altitude physiological effects on human brains, respiratory functions, cardiac performances, leading to discoveries of some indicators to human adaptability to high altitude in rarefied air, low temperature and gravity.

Aldershot exhibit expected to increase Britain's arms sales

LONDON, June 22 (AFP). — Britain has invited 500 senior officers from 80 countries to its Aldershot military exhibition this week in a bid to boost its arms sales.

Britain is the world's fourth largest arms exporter after the United States, the Soviet Union and France last year sold tanks, planes and other war material totalling \$560 million.

This was three times more than in 1970.

About 100 arms manufacturers, both private and state-run, believe that the recent devaluation of the pound will make their weapons cheaper on the world markets who highly competitive.

Defence Minister Roy Mason recently told the House of Commons: "Arms sales possibilities are good and exports this year should reach £700 million (\$1,400 million).

The decision of the Labour government to end its arms embargo on Egypt has opened up golden opportunities for British arms dealers.

During a visit here in June last year, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy proposed an arms contract worth \$450 million (\$900 million) which the British government accepted in principle.

Last November Egyptian President Anwar Sadat followed this up by saying that he hoped to obtain modern arms from Britain

and France so that he would no longer be dependent on the Soviet Union.

There was talk at the time of an Egyptian arms deal worth £600 million pounds (\$1,200 million) for material including up to 100 Hawk fighters, 250 Lynx helicopters, anti-tank missiles, light tanks and telecommunications equipment.

Meanwhile big contracts have been signed with other Middle East countries. The British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) signed a £200 million (\$400 million), contract last December with Iran to supply Papier missiles.

Last February Kuwait ordered 150 Chieftain tanks worth £60 million (\$120 million), the first Arab country to be allowed to buy this type of tank. The only other foreign buyer is Iran.

In March, the BAC received from Oman an order for a radar system, Hawk fighters and anti-aircraft missiles bought in 1974.

This new order, in addition to the huge one by Iran for 1,200 Chieftain tanks further consolidates Britain's positions as an arms supplier in the Gulf region.

But Britain arms are sold in other areas than the Middle East. Last December Sir Kenneth Keith, Chairman of Rolls Royce (aviation engines) signed a contract with China worth £80 million (\$160 million) for a factory manufacturing spy jet engines which experts believe could be used in Chinese-made MIG fighters. These engines are used in passenger planes bought earlier by China.

Chile is awaiting delivery of two Oberon-class submarines, and has already taken over two frigates. Brazil has also ordered three Obregon type submarines, six frigates and nine Westland Lynx helicopters.

British arms dealers are hoping that the current military exhibition at Aldershot, a garrison town in southern England, will enable them to increase sales of sophisticated arms like ground to air Rapier missiles (considered more deadly than Soviet Sam missiles), the Scorpion light tank and the Chieftain heavy tank, most of which have been delivered to Iran with an additional 1,200 on order.

Britain is also hoping to sell a new ultra-light assault rifle.

ILO condemns apartheid policies in S. Africa

GENEVA, June 22 (AFP). — The 61st conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva adapted without debate a report condemning the apartheid policies of South Africa last Thursday, details of which were released here last night.

The report said there has been no significant change in the racist policies of the present (South African) regime. But the tide has turned.

"There have been some minor improvement in the wages of, and training programmes for black African workers. The fact remains that most of the present policies of the minority in South Africa appear to be designed to maintain and consolidate the apartheid system."

"There are as yet no visible signs that the present regime is ready to modify or change these racist and repressive policies."

The report went on: "Whether or not the minority regime in South Africa faces the realities of the present situation, the fact is that the tide has turned and the collective efforts of the members of the international community will become more and more instrumental in enabling all the people of South Africa to enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms."

Meanwhile in London, the British Trade Union Congress (TUC) general council has expressed the "deep sympathy" of British workers with Soweto where more than 100 people were killed last week police quelled a riot by young blacks.

The TUC statement said: "Within the borders of South Africa

itself it is widely recognized that the unrelenting pursuit of apartheid lies at the root of the deaths. And that unrelenting commitment to apartheid has led to a situation of violence."

"The general council of all governments, including the British government, is urged to join me to the South African government the repulsion of the world against apartheid and on the South African government to turn immediately to conciliation, justice and freedom for the sake of all their people."

Algerian company issues bonds in UAE dirhams

ABU DHABI, June 21, (R). — An agreement was signed Saturday between the Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade (ABIFT) and the Algerian National Navigational Company for issue of bonds in UAE dirhams. The total amount of 100 million dirhams is to be used by the Algerian company.

The Director-General of the bank, Abdul-Din Niweiba, announced that this financial transaction, which was the first of its kind in UAE currency had a number of merits so far as the UAE dirham was concerned.

Such a transaction will create a monetary market in the UAE and active investment. It will also boost the UAE currency and help it to maintain position among other international currencies.

Occidental Petroleum confirms Iranian deal

LOS ANGELES, June 22, (R). — Occidental Petroleum Company today confirmed that Iran plans to buy 6.25 million voting shares in the American company.

The deal, disclosed by a finance and economic ministry spokesman in Tehran Sunday, will entitle Iran to elect one member to the Occidental board.

In addition, Iran will be given an option to buy a similar amount of common stock in the next 10 years. The shares and warrants will cost \$125 million cash, Occidental said.

The deal, signed on Saturday, also includes joint exportation and development centres in the Caspian Sea, in transportation, processing and marketing of Iranian crude oil, Occidental participation in cattle breeding in Iran and activity by Iran in Occidental's real estate holdings and refineries.

Spain strikes oil in the Mediterranean

MADRID, June 22 (R). — An offshore oil deposit capable of producing 7,100 barrels a day has been found in the Mediterranean, 50 kilometres south of the Spanish shores, the industry ministry said today.

The discovery was made jointly by the Shell Oil Company and the petroleum firm Campasa.

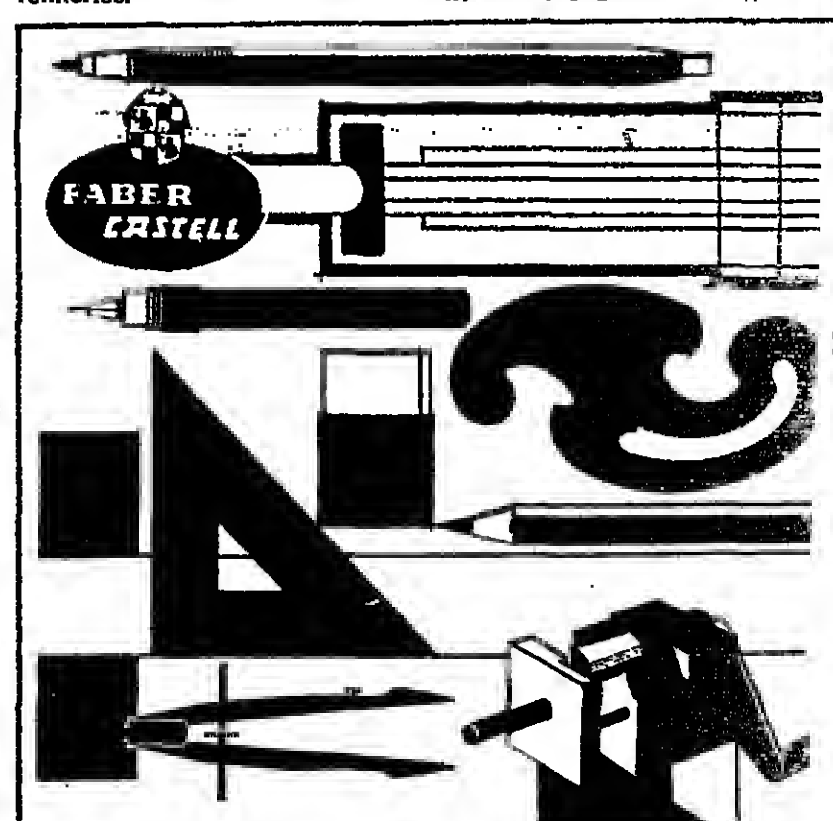
Further investigations were being made to determine the extent of the deposit.

Last month, the two companies found a deposit off the Asturias coast in northern Spain capable of producing 7,000 barrels a day.

Portugal, Guinea-Bissau sign cooperation agreement

LISBON, June 22, (AFP). — Portugal and Guinea-Bissau have signed an agreement for handling financial and economic problems inherited from the colonial past. It was announced last night.

The agreement, which also involved provision for bilateral cooperation, was initiated by M. Vitor Gespo, Portugal's Cooperation Minister, and Vase Cabral, head of the Guinean delegation.



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Partners in Development

Amman Region and its weight in Jordan's economy (Part III)

Suggested Alternatives for Solving Amman's Problems

The following four alternatives and options seem worthwhile considering:

1. That the growth of the Amman region continue its present semihaphazard and unplanned course without much interference from the various authorities dealing with it. It would seem that the only justification for following this course, at this juncture, would be the political climate of the Middle East region as a whole, in addition to the level of economic development in Jordan itself. Both politically and economically, it might be advisable to maintain this course until a clearer picture of the entire situation emerges. This option is somewhat in line with the general traditional role played by government. This role, confined to the maintenance of law and order in the land, has been characterised by a reactive nature dealing with problems as they arise.

The major disadvantage and danger here is the possibility of the breakdown of the whole system of services under the too rapid flood of migration to the Amman region. This is especially true when one considers that existing services in certain areas fall short of the present demand.

2. The second alternative course of action might be to concentrate and encourage the movement of population, whenever possible, to the Amman region. In this case, it behooves the government and the various authorities to expand and improve the quantity and quality of services and opportunities

provided. In the long run, this alternative may prove to be less costly. The concentration of the major part of the population in one area would facilitate the process of plan-setting and implementation. Not only this, but it would also make it possible to create a large and disciplined cadre of trained labourers. Perhaps the most appealing aspect of such an alternative is the resultant social equity where the mass of the population would enjoy equal opportunity and similar services.

The disadvantages of such an option are similar in nature to those of any large urban centre, where the available resources and services, regardless of improvement and expansion, are overstrained. At the same time, agricultural land would be underutilised, resulting in the curtailment of much needed food production. This situation would be further complicated by the fact that whereas villagers generally satisfy a sizable portion of their demand for foodstuffs from domestic (household) sources, and thus are not food consumers, city dwellers largely depend on the marketplace for these items.

3. The third alternative involves the concentration of all development programmes in no more than five urban centres, namely, Irbid in the north, one centre for the whole Ghor area, the Amman region itself, Karak in the mid-south, and Aqaba. All major services such as housing projects, high schools, vocational colleges, hospitals and the like would have to be instituted in those five centres.

4. The fourth alternative deals with the expansion of government activities and programmes in the country as a whole. Concomitant with this alternative must be the decentralisation of services. This includes the establishment of industrial estates and zones in various parts of the country provided with the necessary services to make them possible points of attraction to investors and inhabitants alike.

There is evidence that the government programmes during the 1950s and 1960s were moving in this direction. It does not seem, however, that many of these programmes were executed. No systematic policy toward decentralisation of government activities and services was implemented. This, no doubt, reflects the fact that the government throughout this period had other more urgent problems to face and to overcome.

By way of cursory comparison and evaluation of these four alternatives, the first two seem out of the question and can be readily dismissed; alternative 3 seems viable, but the last one seems to be the most attractive. Not only would it keep the population out of Amman, it would also help the development of Jordan's countryside by maintaining food production, at least, at its present level.

although the various government programs aim at increasing food production. Though this alternative may fit within a long-term program, some crash efforts can and must be organised. Moreover, this alternative is flexible enough to enable the government to deal with the existing human settlements as well as plan new ones where natural resources are found. In either case, generous incentives ought to be provided to remain where they are or to move to the newly developed centres.

A prerequisite for the success of any of these alternatives is the establishment of a coherent and comprehensive legal framework outlining the objectives and policies that ought to be followed. Needless to say, this framework must be adopted by government as the basis for its future plans and commitments.

Amman's development historically has occurred neither naturally nor gradually.

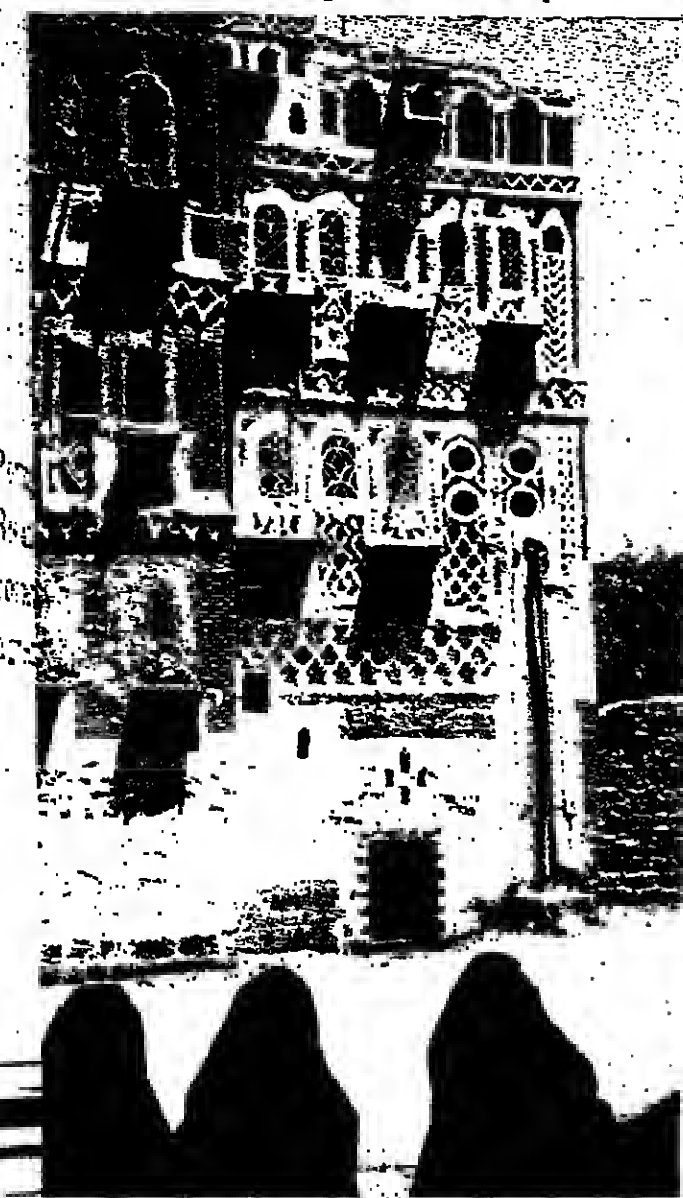
Natural population growth and rural migration do not explain the swelling of the city of its present proportions. The capital of Jordan has experienced mutative and sudden increases neither planned for nor desired. No wonder then that it has faced and continues to face, pressing problems. Nevertheless, in assessing its experience over the past thirty years, one cannot help but be impressed with the way it has undertaken most of its problems. Though no great satisfaction can be drawn from this record, one is constantly reminded of the way other cities, elsewhere in the developing nations, have not solved their problems either.

The Mecca of Yemen opens its gates of Islamic splendour

...tion that gives the impression of being in the Yemenite city of San'a at the Museum of London as part of the ... Festival.

... British scholars who ... the "discovery" of ... century research ... R. B. Serjeant, of ... of Oriental St ... of Cambridge, ... describes the ex ... article.

... most attractive wall ... medieval type, still re ... It has under-



Architecture in San'a.

Light's TV Features

MATT HELM
THINK MURDER

employed in an industrial firm are successively ... is hired to unravel mystery.

THE LUCY SHOW
LUCY GETS AMNESIA

... cees bank deputy director to give her a loan to ... cont.

FIRST CHURCHILLS
A FAMOUS VICTORY

... declares that she will choose her ministers re ... party ties. In Holland Marlborough draws up a ... campaign and rescues the emperor's army and his ... ma. The result is the great battle of Blenheim.

Television

8:00 ...
9:15 Reportage
Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 Doctor at large
9:00 Science report
9:10 First Churchills
10:00 News in English
10:15 Matt Helm (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Arrivals:
9:20 Muscat, Doha
9:30 Aqaba
9:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Jeddah
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
13:00 Damascus
14:35 Muscat, Abi Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
Jeddah (SAA)
17:10 Kuwait
17:30 Cairo
18:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19:30 Cairo (EA)
20:50 London (BA)

the Prophet's call. There is also a mosque of the Prophet's companion, Farwah Ibn Musayk Al Muradi, and the musalla of the two 'Ids or Feasts which he had constructed on open land north of the city.

It was not possible to see the inside of Al Qasr, the citadel, which has obviously pre-Islamic masonry in some parts as well as a particularly fine gate called Bab Al Sitran.

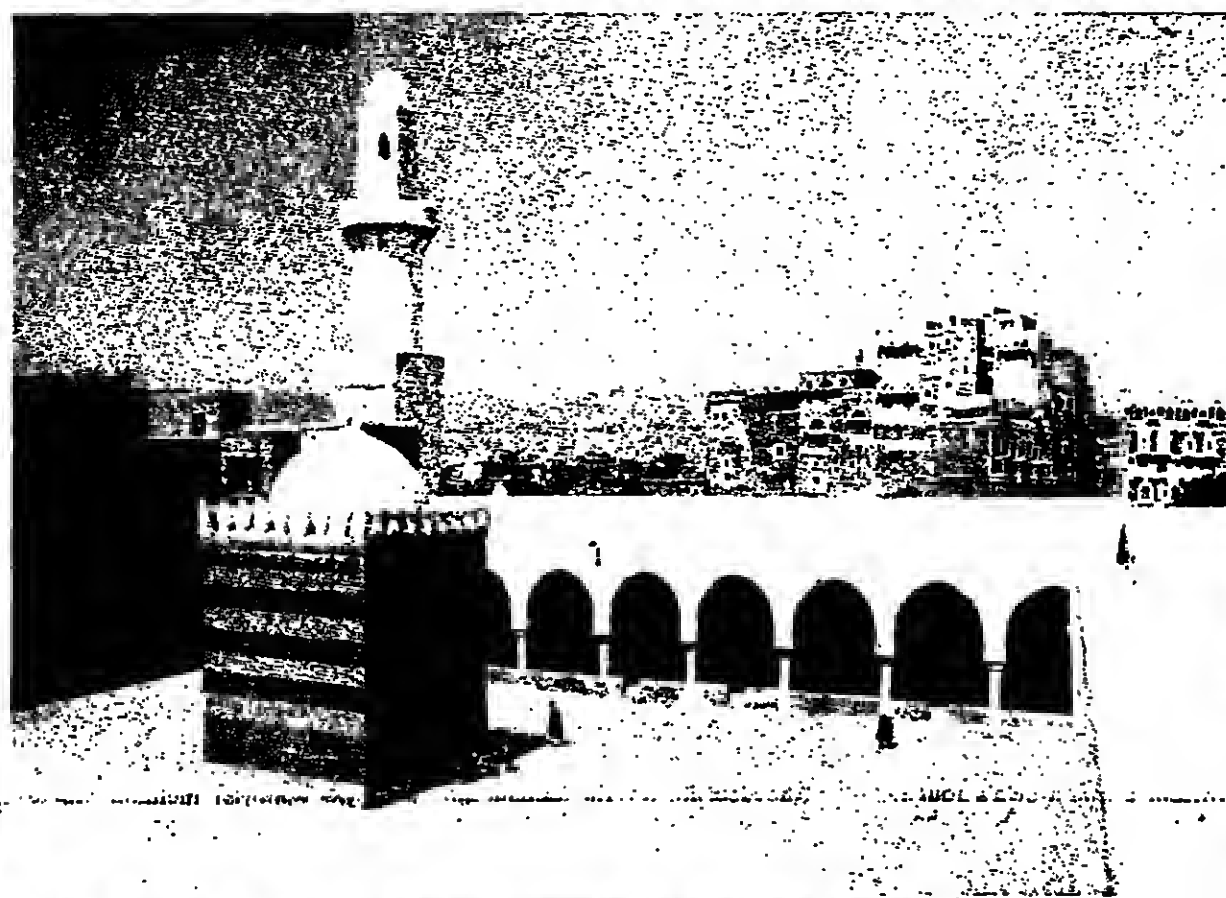
The Great Mosque has been added to at various periods and contains a fine painted timber roof in one hall, constructed it is believed by orders of Queen Arwa of Jiblah. Among many other inscriptions there is one of Kufic type. In the recent renovations a large hoard of early manuscript pages was found, some of the writing being in Kufic. This awaits detailed study.

The Market is characterised by a type of storehouse-cum-hostelry: known locally as samsarah—especially one constructed in the 17th century in the time of the

powerful Zaydi Imam Al Mutawakkil. The markets themselves appear to have occupied their present site for centuries; they are well organised on mediaeval lines, though this has been giving way to change.

Large gates admit through the adobe wall to the old city and its suburb Bustan Al Sultan founded by the Ayyubid Tughtakin, brother of the celebrated Saladin. There are many fine tall houses in traditional Yemeni style, beautifully decorated in whitewashed plaster and with windows of alabaster or patterns of coloured glass and carved woodwork.

The exhibition does not aim to recreate a building or interior in San'a but rather to give an impression of the city and its traditional culture. It takes one into the city, reconstructs its market stalls, and shows a mosque, baths of the 'Turkish' type, house interiors and decoration, a traditional kitchen, the mafraj or men's reception room furnished with carpets, metal trays, water



The ancient mosque — an early Islamic monument neglected by historians.

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Bananas: 160—190
Cauliflower: 80—120
Carrots (yellow): 40—60
Cucumbers (small): 100—170
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Cherry (red): 140—180
Eggplant (regular): 50—75
Eggplant (large): 80—120
Grape leaves: 200—240
Green beans: 120—180
Garlic (dry): 80—120
Garlic (green): 120—180
Hot Pepper: 200—260
Lemon: 120—170
Marrow (regular): 60—90
Marrow (small): 30—50
Musk melon: 180—200
Orange: 100—140
Onion (dry): 80—120
Okra (green): 200—280
Potatoes (local): 80—110
Plums (red): 140—200
Peaches: 240—280
Pears: 120—150
Pine apple: 150—200
String beans: 120—180
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Water melon (small): 30—40
Tangerines: 120—170
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General view of San'a, a fascinating city on the S.W. tip of the Arabian peninsula.

pipes and draperies purchased in San'a.

Traditional costumes and silver ornaments of men and women of the various classes—men religion and administrators, the Prophet's descendants or Sayyids, the Qadis,

tribes and ordinary citizens—are displayed together with weapons carried by the men.

Historic objects include some mediaeval metal pieces such as cauldrons with armorial bearings, candlesticks and other items, most of them quite recently discovered and assembled.

The exhibition will be illustrated with photographs in colour of the city in its various aspects and scale models of a public bath, a house, and a samsarah.

A catalogue entitled "San'a; an Arabian Islamic City" has been prepared for publication. The volume will be the first study of its

kind of San'a or indeed of any Arabian Peninsula city other than Mecca and Medina.

Apart from studying the architecture of the city and its markets it will contain an outline history, discussion of its growth and development, descriptions of the underground water conduits called ghayl, similar to the Persian qanats, with chapters on coinage, food and social life.



The colourful, bustling market place, which forms the commercial centre of the town.

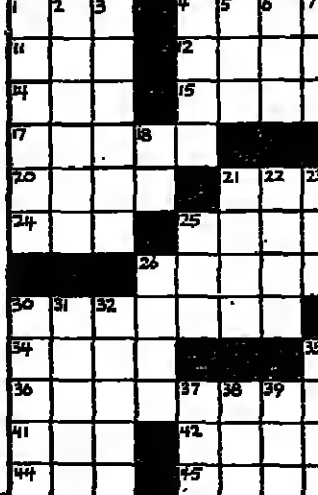
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. The "I"
4. Small European
8. Overact
13. Arrest
12. Debauchee
13. The Great Emancipator
14. Fourth caliph
15. Removed from office
17. Contrapuntal sacred song
19. "The Salt"
20. Before or sooner, obsolete

DOWN
21. Fortress
24. Celtic Neptune
25. Black nightshade
26. Wader
27. Wincompoop
30. Japanese banjo
33. Second
34. Ananias
35. Sun-dried brick
36. Apprehended
40. Makeshift
41. Small barrel
42. Guided missile
43. Corroded
44. Dutch commune
45. Varily

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

6. Public vehicle
7. Comprehend
8. Despised
9. White poplar
10. Decoration
16. Grandparental
18. Syllable of hesitation
21. Heart
22. Golf club
23. Take
25. French adjective
26. Charter
27. Away from the mouth
28. Salt of sebacic acid
29. Worried
30. Quench
31. Displayed
32. Girl's nickname
33. Classified notice
35. Arabian seaport
37. Indian wild sheep
38. Dickens character



Mauritius bans S. African tourists during OAU meet

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 22 — Mauritius has imposed an unofficial ban on all South African tourists during the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference here — June 24 to July 5 — according to local press reports.

There has been no official confirmation of the ban but the presence of South African tourists enjoying the holiday hotels along the palm fringed beaches of this tropical island would have been a source of embarrassment of the Mauritius hosts of the OAU.

The authorities have tried to re-

Election maintains political stalemate

(Continued from page 1)

Among the victims was the Socialist Party, which lost four seats both in the Senate and Chamber.

The neo-fascist MSI party lost 21 seats in the Chamber and 11 seats in the Senate.

The Secretary of the Social Democrats, former Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, resigned over this party's performance.

Socialist Deputy Secretary Giovanni Mosca also quit, and urged the entire party leadership to do the same.

Nevertheless, the Socialists will have a crucial role to play if the present deadlock is to be broken. The Christian Democrats cannot form a majority without them.

The Socialists are on record as saying that they would only join a coalition with the Catholics if the Communists were allowed in too. The Christian Democrats have rejected this.

But the Socialists' bargaining position has been weakened by their election performance.

There is speculation that they can provide convenient cover for a discreet accord between the two major parties which, while ostensibly keeping the Communists out of the cabinet, would give them a decision-making role through the Socialist Party.

The elections marked the entry into the Chamber of Deputies for the first time of the extreme-left Proletarian Democracy Party, and of the Italian Radical Party. They won six and four seats respectively.

move all traces of its South African connection. Apart from its reliance on South African tourists, Mauritius sells the bulk of its tea to South Africa.

Afrikaans signs in the hotels have been removed and visitors no longer find "made in South Africa" soap in their bathrooms.

Inevitably there have been the occasional lapses, such as a "do not disturb" sign written in Afrikaans left in one hotel bedroom and crockery clearly labelled "made in South Africa."

The independent daily L'Express said last week that no South African tourists would be allowed in Mauritius between June 21 and July 6.

The newspaper said the ban imposed by the government would cover not only South Africans but other foreigners with South African connections. Those already here would be asked to leave, it said.

Although the OAS feels strongly about its members having ties with South Africa, the links forged by Mauritius in tourism and trade are not expected to become an issue at the conference.

Rhodesia high on Kissinger-Vorster talks in Germany

(Continued from page 1)

In a related development, about 100 demonstrators staged an anti-apartheid rally yesterday outside the South African embassy in Bonn where the ambassadorial conference was being held. But barricades and police with dogs ensured that no incidents occurred.

Meanwhile, in South Africa black youths today burned down a clinic and a store in Pretoria's African district of Mamelodi, a police spokesman said.

Those responsible were "Tsotsis" (hooligans) and not schoolchildren the spokesman said. There had been no shooting or stone-throwing today, he said, in the wake of yesterday's latest upsurge of black violence, five days since violence erupted at the Soweto township south-east of Johannesburg.

Ten people died in yesterday's incidents, affecting half a dozen black districts around Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Israel expects new U.S. moves on M.E.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 22 (R) — Senior Israeli officials believe the United States will intensify diplomatic efforts in the Middle East over the coming months to avoid Arab-Israeli flare-ups during the closing stages of the U.S. presidential elections.

The officials predicted in talks with newsmen here that intensified U.S. moves could include a visit to the region by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

A round of visits to Washington by Arab and Israeli leaders might also take place, the officials said. The predictions contradicted the Israeli stand that no major diplomatic moves by the United States were expected until after the November poll.

The officials said a flare-up on Arab-Israeli fronts would be a setback for President Gerald Ford, whose administration has been stressing in the election campaign its past successes in trying to bring peace to the Middle East.

Syrian pull-back in Lebanon delayed

(Continued from page 1)

The radio station controlled by the Phalangists said today the withdrawal of the main groups of Syrian troops here was delayed because of problems about the release of pro-Syrians detained by Palestinian commandos.

Agence France Presse reported from the mountain resort of Bhamdoun that there is no sign yet of a Syrian pullback from positions in the mountains east of Beirut.

Soviet-built T-62 assault tanks still held their June 7 positions on the Beirut-Damascus road, and tanks, armoured vehicles, troop transports and anti-aircraft batteries remained camouflaged on hill-sides to the west.

For the first time since Syria intervened in Lebanon, foreign journalists were barred today from travelling the road.

In a separate development, normally well-informed sources said today that a senior U.S. embassy official met with PLO political department head Farouk Kaddoumi to discuss the Palestinian inquiry into the murder of the late U.S. ambassador Francis Meloy.

Kissinger warns of M.E. stagnation

PARIS, June 22, (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today warned that an extended stagnation of the Middle East situation would be dangerous to peace in the area.

Dr. Kissinger, who discussed the situation in the Middle East with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, said the United States supported a peace process which "in our view now should proceed on all fronts, either in stages or towards its final settlement, whatever the parties agree to."

The United States has proposed a preparatory conference, in Geneva or elsewhere, to examine what could be done, he said. "But we are open-minded on this matter," he added.

Hassan opens Ar. b pharmaceutical meet (Continued from page 1)

Furthermore, Jordan, as a member of the Arab Common Market may have easy access for its products to other Arab markets, and hence sales as well as promotion can be taken over by the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company on behalf of international firms at comparatively lower costs, while also avoiding the language barrier.

The suitability of Jordan as a centre for applied research in pharmaceutical and related industries for the Middle East will be another main topic to be discussed at the seminar by a group representing the University of Jordan, the Royal Scientific Society and the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, Dr. Tieby concluded.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Amin Shocair, further explained that the seminar is taking place at a time when the company is preparing to execute its programmes for development and extension.

The seminar will serve to introduce the company and its programme to the international pharmaceutical industry, and this will represent a suitable development for any possible cooperation arrangements with the concerned international counterparts, Mr. Shocair maintained.

Participating in the seminar are approximately 100 people, among whom 28 delegates from Europe, Japan and other Arab countries. The delegations today also visited the Hussein Medical City and had lunch at the professional centre in Amman.

All working sessions take place at the premises of the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company in Salt.

Denktash wins vote in Turkish Cyprus

NICOSIA, June 22 (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş won a landslide victory in the presidential and legislative assembly elections held Sunday in the "Turkish federated state of Cyprus," the official Bayrak Radio said tonight.

Mr. Denktaş's National Unity Party won a parliamentary majority in the elections.

With the last votes counted, the unofficial result was 41,059 votes for Mr. Denktaş against 11,869 for his only serious rival, Ahmed Midhat Berberoglu, leader of the Republican Turkish Party.

Two independent presidential candidates received little over 400 votes each, the radio said.

Mr. Denktaş now has a majority of the 40 seats in the new legislative assembly.

Giscard rides into London drawn by six white horses

LONDON, June 22 (AFP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France arrived here today on a four-day state visit to a glittering royal welcome and the cheers of thousands of Londoners.

Queen Elizabeth, dressed in peacock blue silk, and her ministers, in formal black, were at Victoria Station to greet the president and his wife as they arrived by train from Gatwick Airport, when they had been welcomed by Princess Margaret.

Before leaving Paris, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the first French head of state to visit England officially since 1960, said he welcomed "the opportunity to re-examine" Franco-British relations.

If he had any doubts about the "entente cordiale" they must have vanished amid the cries of "vive la France" and "vive Giscard" from the crowds that thronged the streets to see him drive past with the queen in a gilt coach drawn by six white horses.

Behind, in a coach drawn by four bay horses, Madame Giscard d'Estaing chatted with Prince Philip, who was dressed in the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet and wearing the French Legion of Honour.

A handful of demonstrators led by Labour members of parliament protesting what they called "bloody arms sales" to South Africa, was submerged in the summer holiday atmosphere.

A motion condemning "French collaboration with South African fascists" was signed by about 100 MPs.

Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was due to address Parliament and have talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan tomorrow, his visit is mainly a display of goodwill. The two leaders will meet in Puerto Rico at the economic summit of seven non-Communist industrial nations next weekend.

Finnish President confers with Soviet leaders

MOSCOW, June 22 (AFP) — Visiting Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today discussed the development of cooperation between their two countries and European and international problems, Tass news agency reported.

For the past year, Finland and the Soviet Union have been negotiating a 15-year economic and trade agreement which would be the first of its kind between the Soviet Union and a Western country.

Tass said today's talks took place in a "friendly" atmosphere. President Kekkonen who has already met Party Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev since his arrival here yesterday on a "working visit," is scheduled tomorrow to leave for Khabarovsk and the Kamchatka Peninsula in the far east on a fishing trip.

He will then visit Norilsk, Siberia, one of the northern-most towns in the world which is rarely visited by foreigners.

He will return to Finland Monday via Leningrad.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly harder Tuesday after another slack trading session, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.1 at 335.3.

Short-dated government bonds met further interest initially and spilled over into longer maturities later. Net gains ranged to about 1/4, but trading was thin, dealers added.

Leading industrials were about a penny or two higher on balance where changed, but Marks and Spencer rose 4p exceptionally.

Oils, banks and insurances showed little change on balance. Australians were mixed.

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